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It would be hard to suggest a more dangerous or disrupting experiment . . . than to attempt to "recognize" the various alien factors in complex public affairs. . . . Nothing would do more, for example, to develop the latent religious and racial antipathies between the Scandinavians and the Irish. The fundamental assumption, therefore, which lies back of all claims for "recognition" of Swedish-Americans or other hyphenated Americans, as such, savors of ward politics and the machine, rather than of political equity or right, and just so far as it does this it menaces social and political safety.

In view of the light the present war has thrown upon the realities and unrealities of assimilation these generalizations acquire considerable significance. In a final brief contrast between the north, and the south and east Europeans, as to assimilability, the author makes another pertinent observation: "Furthermore, no great and permanent causes centering in Europe continually demand their active and intense sympathy and financial aid, knitting them closely together, as in the case of the Irish or the Russians" [*i.e.*, Russian Jews?]. But why single out the Irish and the Hebrews? And haven't we read somewhere within a few months of the formation of a nationalistic Scandinavian association to encourage solidarity of language and culture? Nevertheless, Dean Babcock has succeeded admirably in maintaining a substantially unbiased and scientific attitude. As he says, "too much stress should never be laid on the character of any one group of immigrants, lest it warp the judgment upon the immigration movement as a factor in American progress."

The monograph closes with a critical essay on materials and authorities. The whole work is based upon prolonged study of sources.

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NEW BOOKS

BEHR-PINNOW. *Statistische Beiträge für die Beurteilung der Säuglingssterblichkeit in Preussen unter Benutzung von amtlichen Material.* (Charlottenburg: Verlag des Kaiserin-Auguste-Victoria-Hauses zur Bekämpfung der Säuglingssterblichkeit im Deutschen Reiche. 1915.)

CHERVIN, A. *L'Autriche et la Hongrie de demain. Les différentes nationalités d'après les langues parlées.* (Paris: Berger-Levrault. 1915.)

LEMANCZYK, A. *Die Geburtenfrequenz in der vorwiegend katholischen und den vorwiegend protestantischen Teilen Preussens und ihre Entwicklung.* (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1915.)

- MILLS, R. C. *The colonization of Australia (1829-42). The Wakefield experiment in empire building.* London School of Economics. Studies in economics and political science, no. 44. (London: Sidgwick & Jackson. 1915. Pp. xx, 363. 10s. 6d.)
- ROTT. *Die Einwirkung des Krieges auf die Säuglingssterblichkeit und die Säuglingsschutzbewegung.* (Berlin: Stilke. 1915. Pp. 44. 1.20 M.)
- SZERER, M. *Studien zur Bevölkerungslehre Polens.* (Vienna: Hermann Goldschmiedt. 1915. Pp. 57. 0.50 M.)
- Intercollegiate debates and bibliographies on a literary test for immigrants and a six-year presidential term.* (Austin, Tex.: University of Texas. 1914. Pp. 60.)
- Maternal morality in connection with child-bearing and its relation to infant mortality. Supplement to the forty-fourth annual report of the Local Government Board.* (London: Wyman. 1915. 8d.)
- Population and vital statistics.* Bulletin No. 32. Commonwealth demography, 1914, and previous years. (Melbourne, Australia: Bureau of Census and Statistics. 1915. Pp. 272.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Citizens in Industry. By CHARLES RICHMOND HENDERSON. The Social Betterment Series, edited by SHAILER MATHEWS. (New York and London: D. Appleton and Company. 1915. Pp. xviii, 341. \$1.50.)

Here is a work intended frankly for employers of men; and as the product of the late Professor Henderson it is in keeping with the recent tendency for educational and business groups to get together in working out industrial problems. As a number of the Social Betterment Series, which, in the language of its editor, Professor Shailer, "aims at listing our social assets," our social liabilities having been given more than full publicity, the volume is not disappointing. Rarely ever before have "the masters of men" been told so clearly from the university chair that they have the whole situation in their own hands, to do with as they will, and been commended so loudly for present accomplishment. On the other hand, almost never before, in this connection, has a friendly analysis of the Great Industry, with its inevitable trend towards industrial democracy and of the obligations of the men on the ground to accelerate rather than retard this movement, been made for the employer, and in such readable manner.

The work falls into two natural divisions: (1) the philosophy of welfare work, Professor Henderson finding in an industrial